Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken



Food Security

Organisation	Date	Reporting Period
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kabul (Afghanistan)		2015

Activity		2014	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
19466	Improve basic services and capacity building in Uruzgan	86.251	DCU-(dutch consortium of NGO's,)	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
23469	Improve Agricultural Education in Afghanistan	5.809.500	NAEC; WUR through Min. EL & I	Research institute and comp	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
25096	Food for Assets	3.800.000	World Food Program	Multilateral organization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
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				...	...	...	...

Result Area 1	Increase in sustainable food production					
Result Question 1.1a: How large has the increase in food production been?	Agriculture is the most important productive sector in Afghanistan. The country should in principle be able to feed it's population. However, average farmer production remains limited. Current government policy lacks coherence, effectiveness and impact. Farmers have little access to extension services and skills. One third of the population permanently relies on food aid.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**

Result Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	Food and nutrition security is no longer a priority of this Embassy and current projects are phasing out. Increase in sustainable food production is not a result area the Embassy is currently working on.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 1	Increase in sustainable food production
Select results (A/B/C/D)...	n.a.
Reasons for result achieved:	
Implications for planning:	Food security is no longer a priority of this Embassy. Current projects are phasing out.

Result Area 2	Better access to sufficiently nutritious food					
Result Question 2.1a: How large has the increase in availability of sufficiently nutritious food been?	Despite recent progress, millions of Afghans still live in severe poverty with limited access to food and other basic requirements. According to the findings of the 2011/2012 National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, 7.6 million people, roughly one-third of the population, are food-insecure (WFP 2014 annual report). The agricultural harvest in 2014 was strong for the third year in a row, but was up only marginally from the bumper year of 2012. Agriculture benefited from robust cereals production thanks both to well distributed, timely rainfall and an increase in irrigated area for wheat cultivation. Cereals production grew 3.6 percent in 2014 reaching 6.7 million metric tons. Production of wheat, Afghanistan's most important staple crop, increased by nearly 4 percent. Nonetheless, despite the strong harvest, Afghanistan has not yet reached self-sufficiency in cereals, with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Livelihoods (MAIL) estimating that 0.24 million tons of imported cereals were required to meet the domestic demand. MAIL also reported increases in the production of fruits, horticulture and livestock in 2014, although other agricultural products declined (Worldbank report – Afghanistan economic update, April 2015)					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Numbers of people food-insecure	7.6 million		same as baseline	NYA	7.6	WFP; National Risk and Vulnerabillity Assessment + WFP 2014 annual report
Indicator 2. Cereal production per thousand metric tonnes	6,333 (2009)	n.a.	6,336	6,507	6.7	World Bank Afghanistan Economic Update 2014 + WFP 2014 annual report
Indicator 3. Increase in food prices (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	4,4%	9,8%	2,9%	World Bank Afghanistan Economic Update 2014

Result Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	The Embassy does not have better access to sufficiently nutritious food as a result area, but contributes to making people more food-secure through the WFP program. Despite the growing insecurity and shortfalls of (financial) resources, WFP remained fully operational in most parts of the country, through area (sub) offices, addressing nutritional, educational and environmental deficiencies, and providing livelihood opportunities to food-insecure populations. In 2014, WFP aimed to enhance food security and improve the human capital of Afghanistan in rural and urban areas through a variety of activities. With the overall goal of enhancing food and nutrition security and building resilience to shocks in Afghanistan, the Dutch funded project had the following objectives: Increase resilience to natural disasters by restoring livelihoods and improving access to vital community assets through food-assistance-for-assets activities (FFA) (WFP Strategic Objective 2). Under the FFA program, WFP continued to support the building of rural resilience at community level through the creation and/or rehabilitation of key					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 2	Better access to sufficiently nutritious food
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	Despite the growing insecurity, WFP remained fully operational in most parts of the country also despite resourcing shortfalls ans pipeline breaks significant results against targeted outputs have been obtained.
Implications for planning:	In 2015 a topping up of the WFP of 2 US$ million is foreseen.

Result Area 3	More efficient markets and an improved business climate					
Result Question 3.1a: Did business activity and trade increase and was it inclusive?	Improved access to national and international markets could further improve food production and rural incomes. As of 2007, for instance the country's fruit and nut exports were at $113 million per year and have the potential to grow to more than $800 million per year. However, a worrying trend is that both opium production and poppy cultivation increased considerably in the past years. Despite substantial financial flows from opium production, analysis by the World Bank suggests that the contribution of opium to economic growth in the past ten years has been minimal, although it is likely to be an important source of livelihood for a segment of the rural population. World Bank data shows that inequality (Gini coefficient) went up, and thus increase in business activity and trade is not likely to be inclusive. In 2013, the growth rate of per capita expenditure of the richest 20% of the population was three times as high as that of the poorest 20%. In 2014 this trend continued with the purchasing power of the poorest people in society even decreasing.See also result area 3.2. for more indicators.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1. Gini coefficient in Afghanistan (measuring inqueality)	29,7 (2007-08)	n.a.	31,6 (2011-12)	27,8	n.a.	World Bank Afghanistan Economic Update 2014 HDR 2013

Result Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	Due to the Embassy's focus on Security and Rule of Law, it is phasing out it's projects under this spearhead. The Netherlands has worked on improved market access for farmers, giving explicit attention to the involvement of the Netherlands Private Sector. For this objective a new air terminal, a new TVET school, a market space and a National Agricultural Education Centre have been established. Most of these projects were in Uruzgan, therefore it is difficult to measure their impact on a national level. The Netherlands is lead donor in Agricultural Education. The Embassy supports this through the National Agricultural Education Centre (NAEC) and by supporting a Vocational School In Uruzgan. Curriculum development is aimed at improving both agricultural as entrepreneurial skills among farmers.The NAEC-program aims to build a sustainable college that trains and delivers teachers for for Agricultural High schools as well as relevant curricula for these institutes. Better agricultural and entrepreneurial skills among farmers enables increased production and trade in agricultural products. The college enrolled it's first 100 students in					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**

Result Area 3	More efficient markets and an improved business climate					
Result Question 3.2a: How large has the increase been in international investments and international trade?	Heightened uncertainty about the political and security transition affected investor decisions to commit resources in Afghanistan in 2013. Although no high-frequency data are available on firm inventories and gross fixed capital formation, new firm registrations should be a relatively good proxy for business confidence and investment activity in the private sector (World Bank Country Snapshot 2013). Official exports increased in 2014. The increase in exports was primarily led by higher exports of agricultural products. Exports of dried fruits and fresh fruits increased by more than 60 percent. Afghanistan's exports basket is principally comprised of agriculture-related products and commodities..					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1. New enterprises registered in Afghanistan by the Afghanistan Investment Support Agency (AISA)	n.a.	n.a.	5000	3100	2470	Afghanistan Investment Support Agency (AISA)
Indicator 2: Increase in exports in USD	n.a.	n.a.	USD 346 mln	USD 512 mln	USD 621 mln	World Bank Afghanistan Economic Update 2014 NB: dit zijn de werkelijke bedragen, dus niet de toename

Result Question 3.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 3	More efficient markets and an improved business climate
C. Results achieved poorer than planned	
Reasons for result achieved:	
Implications for planning:	

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